Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 42, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1791. [Whole No. 250.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

MR. RUSSELL,

SO short is the time which hath elapsed since the eſtabliſhment of public credit by the Funding Syſtem, and punctual payment of the intereſt, that the people ſeem not to have formed juſt and fixed ideas as to the permanent value of their property in the funds; hence ariſes the fluctation in the price of ſtocks. Theſe fluctuations being injurious to the people in general, it is the duty of government, and of every individual, to uſe endeavors to eſtabliſh a juſt and fixed price to the funded Securities. The moſt natural and rational ſtandard for our Funds, ſeems to be the *Britiſh*; becauſe we are well informed reſpecting every circumſtance relating to them. But it muſt be allowed that the ſmallneſs of our debt, compared with the *Britiſh*, and the ſuperiority of our ſituation in many important reſpects, ought to give our Funds the preference. It is allowed by the Britiſh writers, that their nation in regard to wealth, and numbers, and proſpects, is come to its heighth; but all the world ſuppoſes the wealth and numbers, and proſpects of *America* are increaſing rapidly—and that the *United States* will become the moſt wealthy, powerful and happy nation, under the ſun. Theſe being the ſtate of things, nothing is wanting to render the American funds permanently *higher* than the *Britiſh*, but juſt ideas reſpecting them. The Britiſh people, and (our own formerly) have been in the habit of thinking their funds the beſt in the world, but they, and the reſt of the world, will ſoon be convinced from the preſent ſtate of *Europe* and *America*, that the Funds of this country are in many particulars ſuperior to the *Britiſh*, or any in *Europe*. As the territory of the *United States* is much larger than all the kingdoms and States of *Europe*, and poſſeſſes all the variety of climate, ſoil, and ſituation, moſt favorable for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce;—As the increaſe of people, and the emigrations from *Europe*, and the progreſs in every thing tending to the growth and proſperity of a nation, have been and now are fully anſwerable to the natural advantages of this country, it ought in reaſon to be a fixed principle in every mind that our Funds are now fully equal to the *Britiſh*, and will riſe higher—Four per cent. for money in American funds, paid every three months, is the greateſt ſure profit to be any where obtained—and will be an object with every man of property. As the people of this country, are abundantly able to hold their own debt, and as it will be beneficial to the country, it is wiſhed foreigners may not purchaſe into *Americann* Funds.

Speculators will aim to keep up a fluctuation, as their trade depends upon *ups* and *downs*, but every wiſe ruler and good citizen will exert himſelf to make the funds permanent at their true value, as this would greatly facilitate all kinds of buſineſs, and eſſentially promote the general proſperity of the country.

Sept. 10. AN AMERICAN.

LONDON,
JULY 19.

MEMOIR,
ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND FRENCH NATION,

BY LOUIS JOSEPH BOURBON CONDE,

In anſwer to the Decree of the 11th of June.

PROSCRIBED by a miſled people, and ſo long perſecuted with an unprecedented fury, I now come to expreſs the ſacred language of truth to the repreſentatives of the nation, to confound impoſture and calumny, and to lay open my whole ſoul.

I know that I have been, and ſtill am, daily expoſed to the ſhafts of malignity; I know that the bare mention of my name ſerves as fuel to public hatred; but I muſt at length tear off the bandage from the eyes of my cruel enemies, and preſent myſelf to them in the armour of truth.

A ſimple account of my conduct ſince the revolution, will, perhaps, open the eyes of a noble, but volatile—a humane, but inconſiſtent people, who, always extreme in their hatred as in their love, ſuffer themſelves to be carried away by the impulſe of the preſent ſentiment.

On the 14th of July, 1789, in the moment of a terrible exploſion, I thought it my duty to quit the capital, to eſcape from evils, perhaps from crimes. Soon after I thought it right to leave France, to take away all pretence for freſh outrages. This voluntary exile was a ſacrifice to the public tranquility. At a diſtance from my country, I waited, in melancholy expectation, the moment when the French nation, reſtored to milder ſentiments, and to its native urbanity, ſhould permit me to return. I was far from thinking that my expectation, perpetually deceived by new troubles, and freſh calamities, muſt be fated to ſee ſo delicious a moment inceſſantly removed to a diſtant period, and that calumny and hatred, guarding the entrance of France, would prevent my approach to it. I was far from imagining, that a progreſſive ſeries of horrors and uſurpations would bring on the greateſt of crimes; and that a King, lately the delight of his ſubjects, would be kept in his own palace as a State Priſoner! and that (ah! how could I think it?—poſterity will with difficulty believe it!)—I ſhould myſelf be tempted to conſider this cruel ſpectacle as one of thoſe tormenting viſions which ſometimes harraſs our ſouls in ſleep!

I muſt draw the veil over theſe affecting ſcenes; expreſſions cannot deſcribe them; they can only be felt. Ah! what language can paint the impreſſion made upon my mind by the ſight of my King, the heir of St. Louis and Henry the IVth. drinking the cup of bitterneſs, exhauſted with outrages, and ſunk into the depth of miſery, after having in a ſhort ſpace of time borne every kind of misfortune, and felt every variety of ſuffering?

How ſhall I at this time dare to ſpeak of myſelf? How ſhall I paint the injuſtice I have experienced, when I ſee before me ſtill greater? Can I compare my ſufferings with thoſe of the king?—No matter; I muſt ſpeak, ſince I am called upon; I muſt lay open my heart, ſince frankneſs is required of me; it ſhall be worthy of a *Conde*; it ſhall be worthy of a Frenchman.

I have been repreſented as the ſworn enemy of the French nation; who, indefatigable in my hatred, have been endeavoring to raiſe enemies againſt them in all the courts of Europe; as an enemy eager to bring fire and ſword into the heart of his own country; and I am now induſtriouſly repreſented as a tiger athirſt for blood, watching the favorable moment to tear its prey in pieces.

Aſſuredly, neither my anceſtors nor myſelf were ever the partizans of deſpotiſm; and the hiſtory of France produces many examples to the contrary, taken out of my family.—Henry Conde fought for liberty of conſcience; and the ſecond Henry of the ſame name attacked the deſpotiſm of the Regent and her Miniſters during the minority of Louis XIII. and openly declared himſelf the Protector of the Tiers Etat. The Great Conde, united with the Pariſians armed under his command, attacked the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was deſirous of the aſſembling of the States General in 1789. I even adviſed the King to take this meaſure. I always deteſted abuſes, and abhorred the deſpotiſm of Miniſters. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a ſincere wiſh for the reſtoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal deſire, then participated by almoſt the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now conſume her, and if the deſire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterneſs might we now reproach ourſelves.

But it is not the thing itſelf but the abuſe of it which has deſtroyed the kingdom; it is envy, jealouſy, ambition, and licentiouſneſs, which, united under the maſk of liberty, have laid waſte this powerful Monarchy. And it is expected that I ſhould come into the midſt of the factious to applaud theſe horrors! Even partake in them by my preſence! A French Prince is wiſhed for amidſt theſe ruins, to witneſs the laſt graſp of Monarchy: No, I would rather conſent to a perpetual baniſhment; I would rather abandon all my poſſeſſions to fire and plunder, than return into the kingdom in the midſt of diſorder, and after the commiſſion of the moſt odious crime. No, France ſhall never again behold me within her limits, ſo long as reaſon and juſtice are baniſhed from her, and ſo long as ſhe is the prey of the factious who miſlead her. If the French, at a future time of opening their eyes, ſhake of the yoke of their new tyrants; if they will acknowledge that liberty does not empower men to ſeize and deſtroy every thing, and ſubject it to their ferocious chimeras; and if they ſhould at length learn that a nation has not a right to be unjuſt to a ſingle individual, then I ſay, I will haſten with the greateſt eagerneſs, I will fly into the arms of my fellow-citizens.

But, perhaps this time is not far off—ſoon terror will poſſeſs the ſouls of thoſe criminally ambitious men who have made the moſt poliſhed people in the univerſe the moſt ſavage. Heaven and men will not ſuffer ſo many crimes to go unpuniſhed. As to myſelf, I ſhall not direct my arms againſt my country:—factious men always wiſh to identify themſelves with it; but the reſt of the French, and all Europe, are not to be impoſed upon. He is not a traitor to his country who would take the maſk off them; and a decree, into which the religion of the Aſſembly has been ſurpriſed, and the illuſory ſanction of the King, cannot make me a rebel. I have received the perſon who brought me this injurious decree with the attentions due at all times, and under all circumſtances, to the character of an Envoy, and to the law of nations. I have received this Decree, and this is my anſwer. I declare it boldly; and I make it public, that the Aſſembly, France, and Europe may read, at the ſame time, into the bottom of my heart, and judge me.

LETTER from the OFFICERS in M. de BOUILLE's Army, to their COMRADES in France.

"YE French!—relatives and friends! of all ranks, of either ſex, and of all ages!—know ye, we have been employed in following the meaſures adopted by our General, and in uſing our endeavors to give efficacy to the efforts made by the Marquis de Bouille to ſave the Royal Family, and to break the fetters of the beſt and moſt unfortunate of Kings!

"The inſults, to which we have been obliged to ſubmit, are not to be deſcribed; yet we had the courage to bear them all with patience: becauſe we flattered ourſelves with the pleaſing hopes that we ſhould, at ſome time or other, reap the fruits of our moderation and prudence.

"One ſingle word, one raſh ſtep, might have ruined all our ſchemes, and fruſtrated all our attempts to ſet our King at liberty, and to reſtore him to his exalted ſtate in the midſt of thoſe his ſubjects, whoſe loyalty remains unſhaken.

"Nothing has been able to cool our zeal: our attachment to the King has remained firm amidſt inſults, outrages, and perſecutions of all kinds.

"The moment—ſo long wiſhed for, and which has been prudently provided for—has arrived; but unfortunately it has been productive of fatal conſequences to the French Nation, or rather to all true Frenchmen. Our projects are all fruſtrated; our hopes are vaniſhed into air; our ſouls are full of bitterneſs and anguiſh; and we ſhould be, at this moment, a prey to deſpair, were we not convinced that our military brethren, and all other true Frenchmen now in France, who have been prevented from treading in the ſteps of the Marquis de Bouille, will adopt our profeſſion of fidelity, which we now tranſmit to the corps, ſtill remaining, but almoſt at the laſt gaſp, of one of the moſt gallant armies in the univerſe.

"The outrageous, inſulting, and barbarous manner in which the French nation—become ferocious—watched every ſtep of the moſt unfortunate of Princes, the departure of the King—his ſubſequent arreſtation at Varennes—his forced return to the capital;—all theſe circumſtances prove to all the world, the crimes of a faction, and the captivity of our maſter.

"We therefore conſider every thing which the *ſoi diſant* National Aſſembly have done, as null and void.

"We declare that we ſhall never ſubmit to any other government than that of a Monarchy.

"We demand a free King!—We demand our King!

"It is the duty of the French Nobility, formerly famed for loyalty, it is the duty of every French ſoldier to fly to the relief of his King, to tear him away from his priſon, to ſacrifice our lives and fortunes for this unfortunate Monarch, to purſue, to our laſt moments, the monſters who have wreſted the ſceptre from his graſp, and have placed it in hands blaſted with crimes, thoſe monſters who have dared to inſult the tendereſt of mothers, a mother in whoſe veins flow the nobleſt blood in the univerſe!

"We are reſolved to live, and to die, profeſſing the religion of our anceſtors.

"We therefore ſwear, and our oath will be applauded by the whole world, that we will tranſmit, to our children—to our neighbours—to our friends—the moſt implacable hatred againſt all factious perſons, who live on rapine and murder.

"All thoſe, who ſtill remain loyal to their King, and to the French Monarchy—all thoſe who are the friends of mankind—muſt rid the world of thoſe monſters who infeſt the fineſt kingdom upon earth, who inſult the beſt of Kings, and who blindly lead, to every exceſs and outrage, a nation formerly diſtinguiſhed for generous ſentiments and the nobleſt actions.

"Ye French officers—hear the oath we are going to take, and repeat it at the ſame time with us!

"We ſwear, upon our honor (the only thing which remains to us) that we will die for the deliverance of our King—that we ſhall educate our children in theſe principles—that we will purſue, ſo long as we live, the factious leaders who have inſulted our King, or who ſhall dare to touch their Majeſties;—and we ſhall conſider every military perſon as infamous who ſhall refuſe to take this oath.

"Neither fire nor ſword, neither flames nor priſon, nor the maſſacre of our relatives, of our wives, or of our children;—nothing, in one word, ſhall make us forget the firſt oath which we have taken in favor of our King.

"This is the only legitimate oath which we can take, and for its inviolable preſervation we are ready to die.

"All ye inhabitants of the earth! And all ye French people of either ſex, and of all ages!—ye will applaud our courage. You will ſay to your children—"Misfortunes were their portion; but though they fell victims to factious fury, they preſerved their honour."

"Such is the profeſſion of loyalty made by all officers who remain faithful to their King; and this profeſſion it is the duty of all true Frenchmen to make.

"Signed by the General Officers and Aids-de-Camp of the army of M. de Bouille.

"The Officers of the following regiments join their ſignatures with ours.

"Royal Allemand, Royal Champagne, Chaſſeurs de Champagne, Chaſſeurs de Neuſtrie, de Royal Bourgoyne, de Condé, Infantry, de Lauzun, Huſſars, de Schomberg, Dragoons, de Naſſau, Chaſſeurs de Cevennes, Corps Royal of Engineers, de Monſieur Dragoons, de Royal Dragoons, des Gardes du Corps, du Roi, des Gardes de Monſeigneur, le Comte d'Artois, &c. &c.

"N. B. Inſtead of each individual ſignature, it was thought ſufficient to name the regiments to which the officers now with us belong.

"They have requeſted me to make their ſentiments known, and to authenticate them with my ſignature, that all Europe may be acquainted with them.

(Signed) "DE JOTEUX,
Adjutant-General to the Marquis de Bouille.
Approved. LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE."

Luxemburg, June 27, 1791.

WARSAW, June 12.

The Diet are buſy relative to a plan propoſed in favour of the Jews, who are very numerous in this country, amounting to from 5 to 700,000 individuals, and they they will probably experience the effects of that wiſdom which governs all the deliberations of our Senate.

They ſtill talk of arming the citizens of this capital.

June 22. Count Staniſlaus Potocki, who was charged with the important commiſſion of offering the Crown of Poland to the Elector of Saxony when a vacancy therein took place, is returned from Dreſden without a deciſive anſwer. His Electoral Higneſs preſented the Count with a valuable ſnuff-box.

The labours of the Diet employed on the Conſtitution are almoſt at an end. The principal object of deliberation which remains, is the eſtabliſhment of Municipalities and the interior adminiſtration of towns.

JERSEY, July 6.

Since the bringing back of the King, it is become very difficult for the French Ariſtocrats to emigrate. As ſoon as a Jerſey veſſel arrives at Grenville, or St. Malo, three or four chaloupes are moored round her, to prevent the exportation of men or money. An expreſs arrived yeſterday from the latter place, to a Jerſey man, who had brought ſome paſſengers over, with private advice, that if he returned to France, he would inevitably be hanged. Several, however, made their eſcape on Sunday.

Some of the emigrants were preparing to embark for Oſtend, on the intelligence of the King's eſcape. But ſince they have been informed of his captivity, and of the diſpoſition of the French nation to reſiſt all attempts of a Counter Revolution, the barometer of their ſpirits and of their hopes has fallen very law.

PARIS, July 8.

It became a queſtion of etiquette, whether, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, Ambaſſadors from crowned heads ſhould continue in Paris, and they all deſired to have inſtructions from their reſpective Courts. Earl Gower received immediate inſtructions to remain, and they all continue to make their appearance at the Thuilleries, and to tranſact buſineſs *avec le Roi* as uſual.

You will ſee, from the Declaration of 290 members, that the Royal party is by no means extinguiſhed in Paris. You find them every where, and it is a proof of the confidence of the majority, that the malcontents are at perfect liberty to ſpeak, write, hold their conſultations, and to be as outrageous as they pleaſe.

The proſpect of the harveſt in France is good beyond the memory of man. The corn countries were never ſo loaded, and they are not overrun

by game, to deſtroy and eat up the bounty of providence. " All this," ſaid a joyful farmer, in the neighbourhood of Montreuil—" all this Monſieur is deſtined to the uſe of man—What a Revolution is this ! We ſhall reap what we ſow."

A new paper, under the title of the Republican, by a Society of Republicans, has made its appearance, in the firſt number of which is a letter from Mr. Paine.

LETTER from M. Rœderer, a celebrated Patriot, to M. Bouille.

" I received yeſterday, Sir, a packet with the poſt-mark of Luxembourg, and ſealed with your arms, containing a printed copy of your letter to the National Aſſembly. I flatter myſelf that in tranſmitting this letter to me, you wiſh to indicate that I am perſonally intereſted in the inſults which it contains, and I thank you accordingly.

" Perhaps you may recollect a converſation which we had together at Metz, during the epoch of the Revolution. I was then at the head of the Patriotic Party, and you were commandant of that place. The citizens diſtruſted you ; they were afraid leſt you ſhould invite the King, and thoſe courtiers whom the Revolution had condemned to the puniſhment of *equality*, within their walls. You were at that time the cauſe of a continual fermentation, but you were taught to know (how much have you ſince forgot this uſeful leſſon !) that your cannon were of no avail againſt the eternal batteries of reaſon, which from the Printing-houſe as Laudouin, began to humble all the ſupporters of Tyranny and of Tyrants, and which, be aſſured, will continue to humble them, to whatever diſtance they may retreat, or within whatever citadel they may entrench themſelves.

" Penetrated with theſe truths, ſo humiliating to you, you then waited on me and aſked me this queſtion—" Do you think that the public welfare demands that I ſhould give up my command ? If you do, I am ready to give in my reſignation." " If the Fugitives," I replied, " intend to rally in this country ; if the King intends to to take refuge here ; if Metz is deſtined to become the cradle of a Civil War, I wiſh you were a thouſand leagues diſtant. But on the contrary, if the King ſhould adhere to the Conſtitution, if the fugitives diſperſed throughout the world are content to act the part of Knights-Errant, I ſhall be very happy to ſee in the chief garriſon of our frontiers a General like you, who has gained the attachment of the ſoldiery, and is capable of enforcing obedience at home and reſpect abroad."

" Your reply to me was a memorable one, and I am able to recapitulate it exactly :—*I give you my word of honor, to enforce the Decrees of the National Aſſembly with my utmoſt power, whether I approve them or not ; I alſo pledge my word of honor, never to involve my country in a Civil War.*

" Perhaps this converſation has been recollected by you ſince your arrival at Luxembourg ; you may have been afraid leſt one of the *words of honor* which you have betrayed ſhould be forgotten, and you have undoubtedly addreſſed your letter to me, for fear that this claim to public infamy ſhould loſe its juſt reward.

" If this is your motive, Sir, I doubly thank you for your correſpondence.

" For ſome time paſt, Philoſophy has laboured to diſhonour *honour*, and to elevate Virtue in its room. Louis XVI. and you have at one and the ſame time rendered this ſervice to the nation, and have advanced the morals of mankind at leaſt half a century nearer perfection.

" In fine, I hope that public opinion and the laws will no longer confine themſelves to *feats* of *chivalry* and *words* of *honor*, as neceſſary titles for public employments : but that they will alſo inſiſt on proofs of virtue and acts of patriotiſm.

(Signed) " ROEDERER,
" Deputy to the National Aſſembly."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 7.

The Preſident.—" I have received a communication from the King."

" Mr. Preſident,

" I ſend you a note, which I requeſt you to read to the National Aſſembly."

" GENTLEMEN,

" I AM informed that ſeveral officers, gone into foreign countries, have, by circular letters, invited the ſoldiers of the regiments to which they belong, to quit the kingdom to join them ; and that as an inducement, they promiſe to advance them ; by virtue of full powers, directly or indirectly, flowing from me, I think it my duty to give a formal contradiction to theſe aſſertions, and to repeat my former declaration, that in leaving Paris I had no intention but to go to Montmedi, and there to make to the National Aſſembly ſuch repreſentations as I thought neceſſary, on the difficulties experienced in the execution of the laws, and of the adminiſtration of the kingdom. I declare poſitively, that all perſons who ſay they have received ſuch powers from me, are guilty of a moſt culpable impoſition.

(Signed) " LOUIS."

Ordered to be entered in the proceedings.

JULY 12.

Decreed, that 130,000 livres hitherto paid annually to the Pope, and the annual rent paid to the Apoſtolic Chamber of Avignon, ſhall ceaſe to be paid, from the 1ſt of April, 1791.

The Call of the Aſſembly was in the morning ; by which it appears that the number of members preſent was 1029. The number of thoſe who are dead, or abſent with or without leave, &c. or who have reſigned, is 132.

LETTER FROM PONDICHERRY.

Read a letter from Pondicherry, giving information that Tippoo had ravaged the country as far as the walls of Madras ; but that he had moſt carefully ſpared the French and their property, and that the French Flag, wherever diſplayed, had been the means of preſerving thoſe who had hoiſted it.

July 14. M. de Liancourt aſcended the tribune, and drew a moſt lively and animated picture of the preſent ſituation of France. He declared that he would deliver his opinion with all the courage of a man who is free and independent. He ſaid, that to oppoſe the inviolability of the king, would be to overturn the conſtitution. " A king who is not inviolable, (ſays he) cannot be an hereditary king, but a king of a day."

Whether the king in his flight, be conſidered as a king, or a ſimple citizen, his perſon is inviolable.

One thing is wanting to our revolution ; that is the liberty of the king. To complete the conſtitution, it was neceſſary that the King, at a diſtance from Paris, might be enabled to rectify all defects, and afterwards come back to his capital with all the dignity of a man who forms an integral part of the conſtitution.

Are then meaſures, adopted with that ſalutary view, to be thought criminal ?

M. de Liancourt then obſerved, that previouſly to the 5th of October, the king had not any thing to do with the declaration of rights.

His next attempt was to juſtify the declaration which the king had left behind him when he left Paris. He ſpoke highly in praiſe of the king's perſonal integrity, of his love of juſtice, of his fondneſs for his people, and of his endeavours to rectify all kinds of abuſes.

The king, ſays he, is no longer a king, except for thoſe who have the courage to deſpiſe all factious people.—The king is attacked, but through him it is that royalty is intended to be deſtroyed. It is by the fall of one that ſome ſeditious people hope to be on a level. His concluſions were that the project of the committees ought to be adopted.

M. de Liancourt was moſt virulently attacked by M. Ricard, whoſe arguments ſolely conſiſted of indecent perſonal reflections.

M. de Liancourt's anſwer was that of a gentleman.

M. Touſtain de l'Iſle aſked if the King be not liable to be tried, what methods the committees would adopt to prevent Louis XVI. from corrupting, with his liſt of thirty millions, as many people as he pleaſes. How, ſays he, will it be poſſible to prevent him from chooſing another de Calonne to be put at the head of the finances, and another de Bouille to be at the head of an army ?

M. Badier made a ſpeech well becoming the deplorable ſituation of a man who has a ſtraight waiſtcoat on. Of courſe it cannot be worth repeating. According to him, a perjured man, a traitor, a parricide, a houſe-breaker, or a highway man, are complete gentlemen, compared to Louis XVI.

M. Monteſquiou with great energy, defended the King and the Monarchy, and ſpoke with zeal againſt the arguments of the whole republican phalanx.

M. Prugnon argued forcibly on the ſame ſide.

M. Roberſpierre was of a different opinion ; and his ſpeech was much in the ſame ſtyle as that of M. Badier.

M. Duport delivered his ſentiments in favour of the King, and in favor of monarchy, and his arguments were irreſiſtibly concluſive. He very aptly alluded to the Engliſh conſtitution, of which the king is the perpetual equilibrium.

The farther diſcuſſion of the ſubject was at length adjourned to the day following, which, we may ſafely prophecy, was one of the moſt tumultuous of all the noiſy days ſince the aſſembly was ſelf-created.

LONDON, July 15.

From the very puny ſtate of health which the Dauphin labors under it is not expected that he will live out his apprenticeſhip ; in caſe of death, the Democrats will be gratified with their favorite ſyſtem, unleſs they ſhould happen, by that time, to go into the other extreme, which is not improbable.

The total of the ſubſcription money for the projected canal between Hereford and Glouceſter, amounts to 80,000l.

It was very natural for the Prince of Wales to ſet his face againſt the Revolution Dinner people. Thoſe who rejoice at the demolition of a crowned head in France, on the principles of Democracy, would make no ſcruple to trample upon the Crown worn by a Britiſh Sovereign under the idea of Republicaniſm. Their anceſtors murdered Charles the Firſt, and to this day the ſucceſſors celebrate the 30th of January, in honor of the horrid regicide then committed. Can ſuch men be called friends to the Britiſh Conſtitution?

The conſternation of Meſſrs. Prieſtley, Paine, and Co. at the reſiſtance of the people to the doctrines of Republicaniſm, is great indeed. Every ſhadow of hope is now departed, and we ſhall hear no more of the rights of man.

The Swediſh Miniſter at Poland, in conſequence of having married a Poliſh lady, has been honoured with letters of indigenat, or naturalization.

A camp is about to be formed in Poland, to prevent any attempt againſt the new conſtitution of that Kingdom.

Mr. Humphreys, whoſe houſe at the turnpike was pulled down, offered the mob 4000 and afterwards 8000 guineas, if they would deſiſt ; but they declared that money was not their object, and that they pulled down his houſe becauſe they conſidered him as a principal perſon concerned in the inflammatory handbills. He is a principal merchant in the town, and a gentleman much eſteemed in his private character.

To pay a compliment to the aſhes of Voltaire, is ſacrificing ſound ſenſe to idle theory, and idolatrouſly worſhipping—" falſe doctrine, hereſy, and ſchiſm."

Ariſtocratics and Miniſterialiſts will, doubtleſs, be ſurpriſed when we draw againſt them a remark (for which we refer them to the immortal LOCKE, in his Treatiſe on Civil Government) made by James the Firſt ; that king, ſo prodigiouſly attached to the prerogatives of royalty, and who had himſelf endeavoured, in his writings to conſecrate this doctrine. " All kings, (he obſerves) who do not wiſh to become tyrants, and to experience the fate of tyrants, ought to keep themſelves under ſubmiſſion to the laws. Whoſoever maintains to the contrary, is a peſt and a viper."

The conduct of the advocates for deſpotiſm, by calumniating with miſconſtructions, as abſurd as they are atrocious, the natural exultations of freemen, when they perceive millions of their fellow creatures glorioufly emancipating themſelves from the ſhackles of lawleſs power, reminds us of the too juſt obſervation of Voltaire—" that perſons are always to be found who have nothing in their compoſition which belongs to either the age, or the country in which they exiſt.

America, though happy under her own free Government, does not view the commotions in Europe without much concern. Situated, as ſhe is, in a ſequeſtered corner of the earth, ſhe is determined to repoſe herſelf for a long while yet to come in tranquillity, without meddling with the affairs of other nations. Peace and friendſhip are all ſhe claims, and all ſhe deſires. Her commerce is flouriſhing, and her revenue laws ſo well regulated, that at the cloſe of the two firſt year's experience of her new conſtitution, ſhe found in the public treaſury, after deducting all the current expences of Government, a million towards diſcharging the National Debt.

In the ſix departments of Breſt, Toulon, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, Havre and Dunkirk, there are 133,110 ſeamen.

The Clergy of Spain have much more reaſon to dread a Revolution than the King. Their revenues and their power are exorbitant. Many of the antient nobility have long viewed the overbearing influence of the Church with an evil eye, and ſhould his Majeſty be diſpoſed to imitate the illuſtrious example of the King of Poland, he might, in conjunction with his moſt enlightening nobles, effect a reform of the Government, which would at once ſecure to him the gratitude and affection of his people, and as great a degree of power as a good King would deſire to poſſeſs.

Poland, patriotically inattentive to the buſtle of Europe around her, purſues the completion of the moſt wonderful revolution ever produced by the concurring aſſent of an awakened people, with a philoſophical unanimity.

Sir John Sinclair has found, that the increaſe of inhabitants over all Scotland, within theſe laſt forty years, notwithſtanding wars, emigrations, &c. is little ſhort of half a million of people. Ten pariſhes, which in 1755 contained 16,591 inhabitants, in 1790 contained 25,249, an increaſe of 8668.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

The man who overſteps the genius of his age; whether it be a ſtateſman, who has the courage and virtue to break through the rampart of popular and ancient prejudices, cemented by the ſelf intereſt of thoſe who profit by the abuſes; or the philoſopher, who by his diſcoveries haſtens the progreſſive improvement of the human mind ; or the moraliſt, who by ſome happy effort of genius is able to ſtem the tide of corrupted manners, and turn it into a purer channel ; carries with him his exiſtence into future times, and becomes one of the links often unperceived of the great chain of cauſes and effects by which the moral world is ſuſpended.

BIRMINGHAM, July 19.

An inflammatory bill in Doctor Prieſtley's hand writing was found among his papers, and has been tranſmitted to the Secretary of State—the Doctor is at Kidderminſter, to which place it is ſaid the populace mean to follow him. His doctrines, they avow, were meant to ſubvert the Conſtitution.

When all the Diſſenters are extirpated from Birmingham, the people ſay riot ſhall ceaſe.

The reaſon why there is no military quartered at Birmingham is, that it is not a market town, and that quartering ſoldiers upon manufacturers would be conſidered as a grievance, where proviſions of courſe would be extremely dear. The higheſt Civil Officer in the town is a Conſtable. Mr. Caerleſs and Mr. Spencer, are the two neareſt Magiſtrates, Mr. Caerleſs attended and did all in his power to ſtop the fury of the enraged multitude.

The mob wear blue ribbons, and are particularly obſervant in guarding the Churchmen's houſes.

In the beginning of the riot, about 300 people of the town, attempted to oppoſe the mob, but were repelled and extremely ill treated.

About 60 of the mob have been killed, beſides a number of people on both ſides much wounded. The Diſſenters have all of them fled from the town in the utmoſt conſternation, and moſt of them are gone to Wolverhampton and Kidderminſter.

NEW-HAVEN, September 14.

On Monday the 12th inſtant the drawing of the New-Haven Wharf-Lottery commenced in this City.—No Prizes higher than 50 Dollars are yet drawn out—a large proportion of Blanks are drawn—of courſe the Lottery is conſiderably richer than it was when the drawing began.

BOSTON, September 10.

The orders iſſued for a review of the *Salem Regiment*, the *Independent Coaſts of Cadets*, and *Artillery Company*, at *Salem*, on *Tueſday* laſt, were countermanded, in conſequence of the weather being unfavorable---Nevertheleſs the officers of the ſeveral corps, with the Judge and other officers of the Diſtrict Court, the clergy, and a number of other reſpectable citizens, and ſtrangers, moved from Col. BBBOT's in proceſſion, attended by the muſic, to the *Court-Houſe*—where an elegant dinner was previouſly provided, at which they partook. After dinner, among other patriotic toaſts, was the following---"*The perſevering and ſucceſsful Negotiator for the* FISHERIES *of our country—the* VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States*"—which was received with great applauſe.

Two fiſhing-veſſels, which arrived at *Beverly*, on Monday laſt, brought in above *ſeven hundred quintals* of fiſh.---The largeſt fare ever remembered.

Since the laſt publication of Donations, the American Academy of Arts has received,

The firſt part of the third Volume of a Botanical Arrangement of Britiſh plants, by William Withering, M. D. F. R. S. and Jonathan Stokes, M. D.---preſented by Dr. Stokes, and communicated by the Rev. Dr. Culler.

The fifth Volume of the *Bath Agricultural Society's* Papers, and four copies of the rules, orders, and premia of ſaid Society, for the year 1790.

Several copies of a Proſpectus of an intended new periodical work, to be called *the Bee*, or *Univerſal Literary Intelligencer*.

The Library of the late Preſident of the Academy, conſiſting of more than 1200 Volumes, alſo 100l. L. M.

Two Catalogues of the Library of *Harvard Univerſity*, preſented by the Corporation.

Two Volumes of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, preſented by the Editors.

Several Copies of the Sermon preached by the Rev. Peter Thacher, on the late Preſident of the Academy---preſented by Mrs. Bowdoin.

The firſt Volume of the *Gazette of the United States*---preſented by the Editor.

"*Les Arts, et les Metiers*" in 32 Vols. Folio—bequeathed to the Academy, by Dr. Franklin.

The *Byzantine Hiſtory*, in 28 Vols. and *Muraton's Collection*, in 29 Vols.—preſented by the Preſident of the Academy.

Mathematical Tables, containing Common, Hyperbolic, and Logiſtic Logarithms, &c. Elements of Conic Sections, a Treatiſe on Menſuration, and an authentic Narrative of the Diſſentions and Debates in the *Royal Society*---preſented by Charles Hutton, L. L. D. F. R. S.

A young *Alligator*, and a very curious *Pipe*, from the Emperour of *Morocco's* dominions---given by Mr. Checkley, of *Savannah (Georgia.)*

Petrified *Worms*, with the wood which they had penetrated, and a petrified *Lemon*, and ſome curious *Shells*---preſented by Thomas Beautineau, of *Point-Petre*, communicated by the Preſident.

Diogenes Laertius---preſented by Dr. Mitchel, of *Long-Iſland*, communicated by the Preſident.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 15.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Laſt Tueſday evening arrived here the Brig Three-Brothers, Capt. Edgerton, in 20 days from Cape-Francois. In this veſſel came Meſſ. Ruſtan and Fauras, who are deputed from the Aſſembly at the Cape, to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult. a general inſurrection of the Negroes took place in that quarter of the Cape—that they had deſtroyed all the plantations by fire—that they maſſacred without diſtinction every white man in their power—and that the morning this veſſel ſailed, the village of Petit-Acre, within three miles of the Cape, was deſtroyed—that the negroes are in immenſe bodies—that they have cut off all communication with any part of the country—have entirely ſurrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter—that a general embargo had taken place, and all the ſailors were on ſhore doing military duty—that all the ſhipping were crowded with women and children, and effects of the inhabitants. Expreſſes have been ſent to Jamaica and the Havanna, to procure aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 26, 1791.

"The day after my laſt (Aug. 22) an inſurrection broke out amongſt the Negroes and Mulattoes, and they are now deſtroying every perſon and thing they come acroſs. There are now eleven plantations on fire in ſight, and where it will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greateſt fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not ſuffer any veſſel to depart, fearing they will be under the neceſſity of embarking."

SALEM, September 13.

Mr. Ebenezer Gillies, of Marblehead, a few days ago, fell in with a large ſhell-fiſh, about 15 leagues from Cape-Ann, which he took and bro't in with him. It differed in many reſpects from the turtle—in colour—in the form of its head and fippers—and the lines of partition on the upper ſhell were raiſed into ridges, the ſeveral parts folding over each other; which makes it, according to Dr. Liſter, of the *multivalvia* kind. It weighed 712 lb.

FROM THE BEE.

THERE is a ſtrange propenſity in perſons of genius, to obtrude forgeries on the public, and a ſtill ſtranger propenſity in the public, to admit them as genuine, without any examination at all.

Let me give a few inſtances in proof of this; they are the firſt that occur to my memory. "The memoirs of a Cavalier" was twenty years ago an eſteemed book of authentic hiſtory: that it was a forgery, ſome unknown writer demonſtrated, in an Edinburgh magazine; nevertheleſs it would have maintained its reputation, had not a ſudden zeal for the glory of Daniel Deſſe lately announced *him* as the ingenious forger.

There are many who ſtill believe *Hardicanute* to be an ancient ballad, though the language, manners, every thing, ſhew it to be a modern compoſition, and though the author be perfectly well known.

"The travels of Mr. Marſhall" had their reign, though ſhort, over popular credulity. *Genelli* and *Kolben* ſtill keep their ground.

"The letters of Pope Ganganelli" were read with much admiration, even by proteſtants: but Voltaire detected the impoſture, and juſtly; for he owed that to the public.

It is but the other day that "the letters of the Ducheſs of Orleans" came out with a new aſſortment of characters and anecdotes. The impoſture hardly lived to ſee a tranſlation from the French.

Philadelphia, September 21.

The firſt clauſe of the Bill which was ſent to the Senate from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, giving Juſtices of the Peace Cognizance of Debts amounting to 20l. was negatived in the Senate on Saturday laſt—in conſequence of which the bill is loſt.

The ſum of 20,000l. was voted by the Senate to be inſerted in the Federal Building Bill, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for the accommodation of Congreſs, &c. and to erect a Houſe for the Preſident of the United States.

The Corporation are to be confined in their choice of a lot for this purpoſe, to High-Street, between Ninth-Street and the Schuylkill.

The General Aſſembly of the State of Delaware have reſolved, that a Convention ſhall be choſen by the people of that ſtate, for the purpoſe of reviſing and amending their Conſtitution, which is to meet in the town of Dover on Tueſday the 29th of November next. The Convention is to conſiſt of thirty perſons. The three counties, viz. Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, to chuſe ten each.

Wedneſday the 12th inſt. the anniverſary Commencement of Rhode-Iſland College was celebrated at the Meeting-houſe of the late Preſident, Dr. MANNING. The Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Eſq. was appointed Preſident for the day, and did himſelf honor by the judicious manner in which he executed the important truſt. The young Gentlemen acquitted themſelves to the univerſal applauſe of crouded audiences in both parts of the day.

The exerciſes being finiſhed, the Degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on ſixteen candidates, and that of Maſter of Arts on thirteen.

No election of Preſident took place, but effectual meaſures are taken to ſecure the inſtruction and diſcipline of the College for the enſuing year.

Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Bank in the State of Rhode-Iſland are publiſhed in the Providence Gazette of the 10th inſt.

It is to conſiſt of 400 ſhares, at 400 dollars each. The ſubſcription to be opened at the Court-houſe in Providence on the firſt Monday of October next. The ſtock to be one half ſpecie, the other half in 6 per cents, and three per cents ſecurities of the United States. Payments to be made in four equal parts of ſecurities and ſpecie—the firſt payment the firſt Monday in October, the ſecond in January, the third in April, and the fourth in July next. Thoſe who prefer paying their whole ſubſcription in gold and ſilver, are to allow 21s. for 20s. of the 6 per cents, and 12s. for the 3 per cents.

By the ſhip Atlantic, arrived at this port from Liverpool, further accounts are received of the late riots at Birmingham—the papers are to the 28th July, and contain among other articles an addreſs to the people, from Dr. Prieſtley; which ſhall appear in our next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The teſt of patriotiſm in almoſt every country where the government has long been eſtabliſhed, has been conſidered as conſiſting in an oppoſition to the exiſting adminiſtration. On this principle, what a ſucceſſion of patriotic characters have riſen, and floated for a time on the ſea of Britiſh politics—When the triumphs of a *Marlborough* had eclipſed in glory, all his cotemporaries, and had thrown the exploits of ancient heroes into the ſhade—*Tories* and *high-churchmen*, unable to behold the ſplendor of his actions, formed a coalition, and became the patriots of the day—nor could the nation have reſt, till thoſe patriots ſucceeded to the appointments enjoyed by the objects of their enmity and malignity.—In *Walpole's* time, the patriots rung an inceſſant peale in the ears of the people, till, having effected the removal of that odious miniſter, their zeal was cooled by the breath of royal favor. Stars and garters ſucceeded—and the patriotiſm of a Pulteney was hid in the blaze of a coronet.

In the reign of George the Third, what a ſeries of patriotic names in rapid ſucceſſion have paſſed away!—till the preſent prime miniſter, Mr. *Pitt*, became fixed, changes were perpetually taking place—Many and powerful were the exertions made to effect *his* removal; they have hitherto proved ineffectual; and contrary to former times, the *friends* of the government now begin to aſſume with its *oppoſers* the honourable appellation of patriots.

But tho the people of England are juſtly to be applauded for their attachment to an adminiſtration which has done more in ſeven years to retrieve their affairs, than had been effected in the laſt thirty preceding years, yet, that this ſpirit ſhould diſcover itſelf in the revival of prejudices, which to the honor of human nature are almoſt extinct in every other country, is greatly to be lamented—"*Churchmen* and *Diſſenters*,"—what grating ſounds for the 18th century! Religious bigotry and intolerance, are univerſally reprobated by the enlightened part of mankind; and it is no longer a ſubject of conjecture, but of actual experiment, that the human mind may be left in perfect freedom, as to religious and moral truths, and the mode of performing religious worſhip; while at the ſame time, all the purpoſes for which government ought to be inſtituted, are fully obtained and realized—Of this truth the United States, under the preſent form of government, exhibit inconteſtible, and irrrefragable evidence.

It has been ſaid that "there is a ſyſtem of opinions peculiar to every age"—the experience of the preſent day fully confirms this ſentiment; one opinion of the preſent ſyſtem is that *liberty ought to be univerſal*; happy would it be for the human race were mankind united, in the means of effecting this noble idea; but as in our purſuit of happineſs the route is as various, and as oppoſite, as the taſtes and propenſities of our ſpecies, ſo in reſpect to the methods to be adopted for the attainment of univerſal Freedom, intereſt, paſſion, ignorance and prejudice have hitherto preſented inſurmountable barriers to the efforts of the friends of humanity. In the United States, Liberty found a ſoil congenial to her nature; the way was prepared for the compleat triumph of her charms; we freely admitted her influence into our hearts, and prepared an immortal dome for her reſidence in a juſt equal and energetic government.

In Europe ſhe has to encounter corruption in every form, gigantic prejudices, and the darkneſs of ignorance among the great maſs of the people: The rays of reaſon have however gloriouſly broke in upon their minds, "the night is far ſpent, and the day is at hand," and we doubt not that the time is not far diſtant when with one voice the world ſhall proclaim, that tyranny ſhall be no longer!

Tentanda via eſt.

The commercial enterprizes of the Americans have been crowned with a ſucceſs unequalled, but by the unexampled boldneſs and originality which characteriſed their formation. Every thing, therefore, which aſſumes the leaſt countenance of practicability, may very properly be unfolded to ſpeculation. It is a known fact, that the populous city of Conſtantinople derives its ſubſiſtence by the way of the Archipelago: this, during a war with a maritime power, renders a ſupply precarious and contingent. A eminent writer, thoroughly converſant in the polity of the Turks, relates, that during the whole of a former war, "neutral veſſels only were employed in carrying corn on the Grand Seignior's account; and the Porte gave the French a preference very profitable to their merchants. I muſt not omit (ſays he) to mention in this note a ſpeculation of commerce, capable of enlightning the policy of nations:—An Engliſh veſſel, loaded with rice, from Carolina, failed directly for Conſtantinople, induced by accounts publiſhed in newſpapers; ſhe was conſigned to no one, but ſold her cargo in the harbour." *Gen. Adv.*

Married, on Tueſday the 13th inſt. at Friends' Meeting, Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, Printer, to Miſs HOPKINS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hopkins, all of this City.

At Newport, Rhode-Iſland, JOHN COFFIN JONES, Eſq. to the amiable Miſs ELIZA CHAMPLIN, daughter of Chriſtopher Champlin, Eſq. of that place.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Succeſs,	Pitt,	Liſbon
Apollo,	Billings,	Oporto
Atlantic	Swaine,	Liverpool
Brig Planter,	Poole,	St. Croix
Mary,	Moll,	Barbadoes
Prince of Wales,	Dawſon,	Newfoundland
Schooner Two Brothers,	Baker,	Havanna

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 20/9 pr. £.	103½ pr. cent.	
3 pr. Cents	11/9	57¾	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/	60	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/ 19/6	97½	
Indents	11/6	57½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/		
Bank Subſcriptions,	130 135	Dollars.	

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

NEW CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, &c. &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

ARTICLE VII.

The King, or Executive Power.

THE King's Council of Inſpection is to conſiſt, 1ſt, Of the Primate, as the head of the Clergy, and the Preſident of the Commiſſion of Education, or the firſt Biſhop in Ordine.

2d, Of five Miniſters, viz. the Miniſter of Police, Miniſter of Juſtice, Miniſter of War, Miniſter of Finances, and Miniſter for the Foreign Affairs.

3d, Of two Secretaries to keep the Protocols, one for the Council, another for the Foreign Department; both, however without deciſive vote.

The hereditary Prince coming of age, and having taken the oath to preſerve the Conſtitution, may aſſiſt at all ſeſſions of the Council, but ſhall have no vote therein.

The Marſhal of the Diet being choſen for two years, has alſo a right to ſit in this Council, without taking any ſhare in its reſolves; for the end only to call together the Diet, always exiſting in the following caſe; Should he deem, from the emergencies hereunder ſpecified, the convocation of the Diet abſolutely neceſſary, and the King refuſing to do it, the Marſhal is bound to iſſue his circular letters to all Nuncios and Senators, adducing real motives for ſuch meeting.

The caſes demanding ſuch convocation of the Diet are the following.

1ſt. In a preſſing neceſſity concerning the law of the nation, and particularly in caſe of a neighbouring war.

2d. In caſe of an internal commotion, menacing the revolution of the country, or of a colluſion between magiſtratures.

3d. In an evident danger of general famine.

4th. In the orphan ſtate of the country, by demiſe of the King, or in caſe of the King's dangerous illneſs.

All the reſolutions of the Council of Inſpection, are to be examined by the rules above mentioned.

The King's opinion, after that of every Member in the Council has been heard, ſhall deciſively prevail.

Every reſolution of this Council ſhall be iſſued under the King's ſignature, counterſigned by one of the Miniſters ſitting therein; and thus ſigned, ſhall be obeyed by all executive departments, except in caſes expreſsly exempted by the preſent Conſtitution.

Should all the members refuſe their counterſign to any reſolution, the King is obliged to forego his opinion; but if he ſhould perſiſt in it, the Marſhal of the Diet may demand the convocation of the Diet; and if the King will not, the Marſhal himſelf ſhall ſend his circular letters as above.

Miniſters compoſing this Council cannot be employed at the ſame time in any other commiſſion or department.

If it ſhould happen that two thirds of ſecret votes in both Houſes, demand the changing of any perſon, either in Council, or any Executive department, the King is bound to nominate another.

Willing that the Council of Inſpection ſhould be reſponſible to the nation for their actions, we decree that, when theſe Miniſters are denounced and accuſed before the Diet (by the ſpecial Committee appointed for examining their proceedings) of any tranſgreſſion of poſitive law, they are anſwerable with their perſons and fortunes.

Such impeachments being determined by a ſimple majority of votes, collected jointly from both Houſes, ſhall be tried immediately by the commital tribunal, where the accuſed are to receive their final judgment and puniſhment, if found guilty; or to be honorably acquitted, on ſufficicient proof of innocence.

In order to form a neceſſary organization of the Executive power, we eſtabliſh hereby ſeparate commiſſions, connected with the above Council, and ſubjected to obey its ordinations.

Theſe commiſſions are, 1ſt, of Education; 2d, of Police; 3d, of War; 4th, of Treaſury.

It is through the medium of theſe four departments that all the particular *orderly* commiſſions, as eſtabliſhed by the preſent Diet, in every palatinate and diſtrict, ſhall depend on, and receive all orders from the Council of Inſpection, in their reſpective duties and occurrences.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commiſſioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any deſirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, ſo as to facilitate the work, inſtead of a depoſit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſidue to be on bonds with ſecurity, payable with intereſt in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be publiſhed at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL,
} Commiſſioners.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jerſey, 2d Claſs—to commence drawing 26th inſt. } Poſi-
Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October. } tively
May be had as above.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, Great-Britain) will make himſelf known, together with his preſent place of reſidence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the ſubſcriber, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (Diſtrict of Maine) *Auguſt* 29, 1791.

P. S. In caſe of the deceaſe of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requeſted to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley*.

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſiſſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the numberof his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *one dollar* each tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages. PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, in form the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

SEPTEMBER 21.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	7d	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	32s	6d
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	1d	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	37l	10s
——Pearl,		50l	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		7s	6d
——Cogniac		9s	6d
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l	16l
Bricks	pr. M	25s	*to* 35s
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	15s	
Ditto, pilot		27s	6d
Ditto, ſmall water		40s	45s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10s	6
—— pr. bbl.		35s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	67s	4l
BOARDS: Merch. pine		100s	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		82s	
BOARDS: Cedar		100s	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add		15s	*pr M.*
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	26s	
BEEF: Iriſh	pr. bbl.		
BEEF: Boſton		55s	
BEEF: Country		50s	
Butter	pr. lb.	14d	
——in kegs		10d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s	6d
Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1s	6d
Coffee	pr. lb.	13d	
Cinnamon		18s	20s
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s	4d
—— Country		9d	
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s	2d
CANDLES: Wax		4s	3d
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		12d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		11d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		1s	8d 2s
Currants		1s	6 2s
Cloves		9s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s	62s 6d
Cocoa		62s 6d	67s 6d
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80s	
——Ravens		67s	72s 6d
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	36s	6d
——Common,		33s	6d
——Bur middlings, beſt		31s	
——Middlings		24s	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	7s	6d 10s
Flax	pr. lb.	8½d	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
Feathers	pr. lb.	2s	8d
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	4s	9d
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l	10s 8l
Ginger, whiterace		65s	
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginſeng,		1/6	1/10
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter caſk,		30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		35s	6d
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s	9d
Do.	pr. caſe,	30s	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. buſh	6s	8d 7s
GRAIN: Rye		3s	6d
GRAIN: Oats		1s	6d
GRAIN: Indian corn		3s	3s 3d
GRAIN: Barley		3s	
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3d	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	6d
Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	45l	53l
American,	pr. lb.	4d	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5l	6l
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s	20s
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
Hops		2s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
——Carolina		3s	7s
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Caſtings		22s	6d 30s
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l	32l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		65l	
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s	40s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		50s	
Lead, white		75s	80s
——red		50s	
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	1s	4d 1s 6d
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
Log wood		7l	5s 8l
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s	
——Rye		25s	
Mackarel, beſt		none.	
——Common		25s	
Mace	pr. lb.	55s	
Muſtard		2s	4d
Madder, beſt		1s	6d 1s 8d
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	2s	6d 2s 9d
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Maſt ſpars		2s	6d 5s
Mahogany		8d	10d
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	6s	6d
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s	6d
OIL: Train		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	6d
OIL: Whale		1s	6d 2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto	pr. caſe	18s	9d
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks.	pr. box,	75s	
OIL: ——baſkets 12 bottles		37s	6d
Oak timber	pr. ton	38s	
Porter	pr. bl.	40s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s	6d 15s
Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s	6
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	15s	
Pork, Burlington,		90s	100s
——Lower county		90s	
——Carolina		70s	
Peas, Albany		3s	6d
Pepper,	pr. lb.	3s	6d
Pimento		3s	6d
Rice	pr. cwt.	1l	4d
Roſin	pr. bbl.	21s	6d
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	20s	
Ditto	pr. jar	60s	
Ditto	pr. box	32s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	35s	
RUM: Antigua		6s	9d
RUM: Windward		6s	6d
RUM: Barbadoes		5s	6d 6s
RUM: Country, N. E.		5s	6d
RUM: Taſſia		4s	
Saſſafras	pr. ton	25s	4d 25d
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	45s	60s
Sulphur, flour		4l	10s 5l
Shot		50s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	48s	
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered		65s	70s
STEEL: American	pr. ton	75s	
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	40l	60l
Snake root	pr. lb.	80s	
Soap, Common		1s	6d 2s 8d
——Brown		5d	6d
——Caſtile		6d	
Starch		10d½	
Snuff		4d	6d
Spermaceti, refined,		1s	6d 2s 4d 3s 6d
Sail Cloth, Engliſh, pr. yard,		3s	10d
——Boſton, No. I.		16d	22d
——No. II.		21s	3d
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	21s	2d
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	90s	
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s	4d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s	6d
SUGAR: Havannah, white		11d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		12d	
SUGAR: Muſcovada,	pr. cwt	6s	9d
SALT: Allum	pr. buſh.	2s	8s
SALT: Liverpool		1d	
SALT: Cadiz		2s	4d
SALT: Liſbon		2s	
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		90s	100s
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	22s	6d
——long dreſſed		37s	6d
Scantling, heart,		80s	100s
——Sap		50s	55s
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	60s	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l	2s 6d
STAVES: R. O. do.		7l	6s 3d
STAVES: Leogan		6l	
STAVES: Barrel		3l	15s
STAVES: Heading		8l	
SKINS: Otter, beſt	pr. piece	30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s	6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		3s	
SKINS: ——red		4s	8d
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	4s
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d	1s 8d
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s	6 10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s	6d 9s 3d
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7/6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	10s	
Turpentine	pr. bbl.	12s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		28l	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior		20s	25/6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		35s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		18/9	22/6
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		50s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		18s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		18s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s	17s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		22s	6d 25s
TEAS: Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s	8 9d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s	6s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,		3s	6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9s
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	9d
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	3s	6d 4s
Vermillion,		12s	
Varniſh,		2s	6d
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	75l
WINE: Liſbon		36l	
WINE: Teneriffe		20l	10s 30l
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	6d
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	36l	43l
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	6s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		5s	6s 6d
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s	3d
——ſhort,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	73
Ditto 60 days	74
Ditto 30 days	75
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3d
30 days	3s 1d
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	33s 4d

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,

Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780.

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*